

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

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AGRICULTURAL.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Hampshire, Franklin, & Hampden Agricultural Society, Oct. 23, 1833.

BY HENRY COLMAN.

(Published at the request of the Society.)

"The efforts to extend the dominion of man over nature," says Bacon, the great master of Philosophy, "is the most healthy and most noble of all ambitions." This admirable sentiment is in nothing more true than its application to agriculture. Here man exercises dominion over nature; exerts a power more nearly than any other resembling a creative power; commands the earth on which he treads to waken her mysterious energies; spreads fertility over barrenness; scatters the beauties and glories of the vegetable creation, where before all was desolate; compels the inanimate earth to teem with life; and to impart sustenance and power, health and happiness to the countless multitudes, who hang upon her breast and are dependent on her bounty.

Agriculture is the great interest of every community advanced beyond the savage state. I mean no invidious distinction. The interests of the social body are various; and in proportion to its improved condition its wants are multiplied to an indefinite extent. Many hands and many arts are necessary to erect, support, furnish, light up, adorn the grand superstructure of society, and supply the wants and provide for the entertainment of its innumerable and insatiate guests. The division of labor is one of the most important improvements of civilization, and one of the surest evidences of its advancement. It is essential to the perfection of the arts of life. The humblest occupations are important; and, if useful and honest, are respectable. He who labors with his mind, equally as he who labors with his hands, is a working man. The hardy ploughman who "jocund drives his team a'field," and proudly strokes the smooth coats of his cattle, has no reason to envy the pale and emaciated scholar, poring till faint with exhaustion over the half-formed progeny of his wearied brain; with eyes scarce open hunting for metaphors by the expiring rays of his midnight lamp; and waiting so long with hope deferred for the gushes of inspiration, that when at last the waters are troubled he has not strength enough left to crawl to the fountain. In the crowded hive of human life, they who build the cell, as well as they "who gather the honey to store it well" are mutually useful and essential. But among the various occupations of society, agriculture obviously holds a commanding rank. If the prince may proudly say "I govern all," and the soldier

"I fight for all," and the merchant "I pay all;" the farmer may hold up his head as high as the rest, and with a noble self complacency may say, "I feed all." What would become of the operatives, and of what use would be the curious and exquisite machinery of the largest establishment if the power-wheel should cease its revolutions? Manufactures and commerce, all of science and all of art, all of intellectual as well as physical good, are dependant on agriculture. The agricultural products of one year are not more than sufficient for the consumption of the animal creation until the succeeding harvest pours out its golden treasures. If the husbandman should remit his labors for a single season the human race must perish.—What would philosophy do without bread?—Without agriculture the thundering wheels and the buzzing spindles of the manufacturer must cease their gyrations. She too loads the buoyant arks of commerce, and bids them speed their flight to the remotest regions of the earth, and return deeply freighted with the treasures of foreign climes.

Agriculture as a profession begins to occupy the rank among us to which it has a just claim. Some of the most distinguished men in our own and other countries, in the present and past ages, men as eminent for intellectual and moral attainments as for the station which they have occupied in public regard and the part which they have performed in public affairs, have honored the profession and themselves by engaging even in its humblest labors and details; and have ingenuously confessed that they have found in its calm pursuits an inexhaustible source of interest and recreation, and a more grateful pleasure than the brilliant scenes of public life have afforded. The elements of true dignity of character are integrity, usefulness, activity and intelligence. This beautiful valley, watered by the beneficent stream, whose name it bears, and fenced in by those magnificent highlands, which mark its progress to the ocean, presents in its farming population so many examples of this noble combination, that the profession of agriculture here occupies a front rank among the most useful and respectable.

It is with unfeigned diffidence that I address an assembly of such men on this occasion.—Feeling myself, even after years of inquiry and practice in this great art, only a learner, and a comparative stranger in this part of the country, I was honestly averse to this duty. I shall attempt nothing more than to offer such hints, as may stimulate the inquiries of others; and should it appear, that I am greatly out of my place, I shall console myself with the reflection, that the responsibility of the appointment rests not with him who accepts, but with those who make it.

The agriculture of the counties under the auspices of this Society is highly respectable: but I trust I shall not give offence, by saying that it admits of great improvements; and by referring to some points to which our efforts for improvement may be directed.

The agricultural population here may be divided into three classes. First, those who, besides cultivating some land, are likewise tradesmen or mechanics; and with their agricultural unite some mechanical or professional pursuit,

to which their farming is only secondary. The returns of husbandry are in general so much slower and smaller than those from their art or trade, that the latter is likely to absorb much of their attention to the prejudice of their husbandry. There are eminent exceptions to this remark; and we owe to some of these persons many valuable experiments in agriculture, which their ready capital has furnished them with the means of making under circumstances of great advantage.

The second class is composed of those, who, occupying small farms, look for nothing from their farms beyond the bare support of their families; having other resources, they feel independent of its returns; or devoid of ambition, and indolent and improvident, they are content with the most scanty returns. Ignorant of the art of living, they are in general in the midst of abundance destitute of common comforts; and are satisfied if they obtain, by a little labor inconstantly and indifferently applied, the bare necessities of life.

The third class comprehends those with whom agriculture is an exclusive profession; who are willing to labor and are seeking the fair rewards of industry. Stimulated by an honest desire of profit, they are anxious to extend their cultivation to the farthest point to which it may be carried to advantage. It is to this latter class, who alone, properly speaking, deserve the name of farmers, that my remarks will be directed.

Farming here consists of three kinds; first, dairy farming; second, grazing, embracing sheep husbandry, and the raising of young stock; and lastly, arable farming, including the consumption of the produce on the place by the stall feeding of cattle, sheep, or swine. There are many farms, which to a certain extent combine these pursuits; but these objects are distinct, and cannot often to any great extent be advantageously prosecuted together.

I. Of dairy husbandry, I shall say little.—The art of making cheese is well understood among us; and its quality is generally good; but in regard to butter, great improvement is as desirable as it is practicable. Much of that manufactured here is scarcely tolerable. Any person, accustomed to eat the butter brought into the Philadelphia market, must have observed its extraordinary superiority in flavor and richness to the article generally produced among us. What occasions this superiority?—There is an advantage in the spring houses of the Pennsylvanians, built of stone over some running water, where the milk is always kept, and which is devoted exclusively to dairy purposes. This and the cultivation of white clover in their pastures, the frequent churning, so that the cream is never old, the entire expression of the butter-milk, and the most particular attention to cleanliness in every part of the process, are the probable means of their success. But in these respects there is not a single circumstance in which we might not equal them; and since the difference in the prices of butter between that of an exquisite quality and that of an ordinary kind is more than a hundred per cent., our dairy farmers have sufficient inducements to endeavor to excel. The premiums

bestowed for this purpose under the direction of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society have had a highly beneficial effect; and have proved that we are capable of producing as good butter as can be made. Some exhibited on the present occasion fully establish this assertion. I may remark in this connexion that little attention is paid to our pastures. Plaster and ashes are seldom applied to them, tho' in most cases without a doubt the application would be highly beneficial; and they are suffered without concern to be overrun with brakes, briars, and that increasing pest the Canada thistle. There is reason to believe too that our dairy farmers pay little attention to ascertaining the comparative quality of the milk of their different cows, which in respect to its yield of cream, and of course the amount of butter which may be made from it, must differ very greatly; some yielding milk of the richest quality; and the milk of others being worthless.*

M. In respect to sheep husbandry and the raising of young stock many farms from their rough and mountainous character are adapted solely to these objects. The raising of neat stock, however, beyond the consumption of coarse fodder upon a farm, is not a source of great profit, unless upon land of low price.—The stall-feeding of beef animals upon hay and meal is likewise a very doubtful source of gain at the average price of hay and grain among us. Few farmers have exactness enough of calculation or experiment to determine whether it does or does not yield a fair compensation for their labor and produce; and the purchasing of cattle for the purpose of stall-feeding, is so much the matter of judgement, skill in trade, or mere accident, the thrift of different animals is so different, the state of the market is so precarious, and by the present mode of management the farmer is liable to so many impositions and frauds on the part of dishonest dealers and butchers, that the chance of success is by many judicious farmers considered very small. It were greatly to be wished that some mode or standard could be adopted of selling the animal by live weight on the hoof, to avoid the evils and inconveniences of the present mode, by which the seller is placed entirely at the mercy of the buyer with no security against fraud and with scarcely the possibility of redress.

It is confidently believed that the sheep husbandry, when judiciously pursued, affords far better prospect of gain. It is ascertained, that no husbandry will do more to preserve and improve the condition of a farm; and those farmers, who have steadily persevered in it, even under all the fluctuations through which the prices of wool have passed, have received a full remuneration for their care and expenditure. The great question of comparative advantage between the fine woolled, the medium quality, the long woolled, or our common native sheep, presents a subject involving such various considerations, that the present time does not admit of its discussion. The introduction of fine woolled sheep into the country has been of very great advantage; and though to the serious loss of those persons, who as mere speculators, deluded by most extravagant calculations of profit, paid enormous prices for their flocks; yet to the ultimate and great benefit of those more prudent or more fortunate individuals who

* In a former publication, I have stated a fact coming under my own observation, that in an experiment of milk taken at the same time and placed in the same situation and where the cows were fed in the same manner, the milk of one cow yielded at the rate of one inch and three tenths of an inch of cream upon nine inches of milk, and that of another cow in the same yard produced only two tenths—in the quality of the milk of the two cows for the purpose of making butter, the difference then was 13 to 2.

came after them, and reaped the advantage of a reaction in the public estimation of the value of these races of fine woolled sheep, which the heavy disappointments of the first purchasers occasioned. Extreme fineness of fleece is obtained only at the expense of a small and tender carcass. It is confidently hoped that by a judicious combination of the merino with sheep of a larger size a race may be gradually formed yielding wool of a sufficient degree of fineness for the common demand combined with a carcass large enough for the market. Such attempts have already been made with every prospect of success. [To be continued.]

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 14, 1834.

BLACK TONGUE.

This troublesome disease is probably prevalent throughout the whole State. We have heard of it from all quarters, though but very few cattle or horses have died with it. It has however proved a serious damage by the loss of work which would otherwise have been done by horses, &c. had they not been attacked by it. The remarks of our correspondent on the other page are undoubtedly correct, viz. that it is analogous to the canker in the human system, although it may have many points of difference. It appears to be epidemic rather than contagious—that is, it arises from some principle in the atmosphere, and those animals whose state of health is in the right condition to permit it to act upon their system have it. This is evidently the case from the facts which our correspondent mentions in regard to his horse, and from many other facts which we have learned of other animals which have suffered by it; and yet have not been in contact with any one sick with it, nor in the very neighborhood of it.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES—I send you a small sample of a kind of Grass which grows on my land, and with which I am unacquainted, having never noticed any of the kind before. The first time I observed it, was during the Summer before the last, it having taken entire possession of a small piece of wet ground—the grass that previously grew there having been winter killed. The sample that I send you, was cut with a sickle about one third of its height from the ground. You can therefore judge of its height and growth. If you can give me any information about it through the medium of the Maine Farmer you will much oblige me and perhaps others.

Yours respectfully, JOSEPH H. JENNE.
Peru, Feb. 11, 1834.

The above grass may be seen at our office. The specimen sent was so ripe that the heads had all shattered off so that we cannot certainly tell what species of grass it is, but we believe it to be what Botanists would call a species of *Poa*, probably the *Poa Aquatica*, in plain English the WATER *POA* or by some the WATER MEADOW GRASS. This species of grass is a large rank grass delighting in wet cold lands, and is undoubtedly hardy and valuable for such situations. If Mr. Jenne will send us a specimen next summer of the same grass when

in blossom we will tell him what the name is to a certainty, and be obliged to him in the bargain.

"GO AHEAD."—Our correspondent over this signature is informed that if the project which he proposes can be put into practice we will go ahead in good earnest. If every subscriber will get another one and thereby double our power we will engage that the community shall be benefitted accordingly. We shall go ahead in proportion to the steam we have.

TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.—We were very agreeably surprised, to find upon our table, the other day, a manuscript treatise on the culture of Wheat, beautifully and correctly written by a practical farmer,—one bred to the business. The writer has advanced new ideas upon the cause of rust or blast in wheat, and brought to light some interesting facts and discoveries upon the subject. Any fact upon this subject is extremely valuable, and he who will discover the true cause of this disease in grain, and its remedy, will certainly be thrice more deservedly entitled to the homage of mankind than the proudest warrior. Will the writer of the above treatise let us have an interview with him?

PREMIUM CHEESE.—We tender our thanks to Mr. Howard for the specimen of premium cheese which he forwarded us. It proves incontestibly, that our having so much poor cheese is not a matter of necessity but choice; and that with as good or better materials to make this article than many have, we ought to have at least as good, as others. The specimen was excellent in flavor.

We not long since received a BOUNTIFUL specimen of green cheese from Mrs. Truxton Wood, of Winthrop, which corroborates the above opinion. This last, tho' not so good as the premium specimen above mentioned, was nevertheless superior to what we generally find in the market; and we wish those who make cheese would copy these examples and make good cheese or none at all. *Don't skin the milk quite so deep*, is a good rule in the manufacture of cheese.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES—Dear Sir, I herewith present you with a piece of cheese which I received a few days since from Mrs. E. WOOD, JR. of St. Albans, and for which the maker, Mrs. Thomas Smith of that town, received the first premium of the East Somerset Agricultural Society.—The cheese appeared to me to be beyond all question superior to any I have ever seen, manufactured in this state.


Yours truly, S. HOWARD.

N. B. If you go into Mr. W's neighborhood, call and see his two-years-old heifer. I think her appearance equal in DAIRY POINTS to any I ever saw.

From the Genesee Farmer.

HOG TROUGHS.

This is indeed a humble caption, Mr. Editor, and may cause the fastidious to throw down your paper in disgust; and the more humble farmer who reads to improve his knowledge of agricul-

ture will say,—"Who does not know how to build a hog trough?" True—any one can make a thing which a hog may condescend to eat out of; but it is owing in a great measure to his good manners that he does not oftener turn up his nose in disgust at the very unseemly dish in which his repast is served up. A dug out trough, with one end poking through the door yard fence and the remainder in the street, is the common receptacle of the good things which a farmer has to bestow upon his swine. I know of some of my neighbors who have used a trough even more humble than this, made by the swine themselves, and not liable to two very serious objections to the dug out one—viz; it is not easily overturned, and never rots. As timber is growing scarce, and the skill of making bass wood sap troughs becoming obsolete, I would suggest a method of making this necessary appendage of a farm yard, more in unison with the cultivated habits of the present age. Take two pieces of plank, a foot or two in length eight or ten inches wide; saw out of each a triangular piece in this form, —nail in this angle boards of the required length and width, taking the pieces sawed out of the plank for end pieces. Nail it well, and you have a trough not liable to be overturned, never will leak, and not exposed to rot. The better way is to apply an iron square and make the angle accurately, that both ends be alike, and to have the lower edge of the boards jointed. I think a farmer's own sagacity will indicate how near the ends to have the plank, and the whole process of making a trough on the proposed plan. Care ought, however, to be taken sawing out these angular pieces accurately so that they will fit well to the ends of the trough. Yours, &c. O. P. Q.
East Bloomfield, Jan. 15, 1834.

DISEASE IN CATTLE AND SHEEP.

The following communication was accidentally mislaid or it would have appeared before.
—ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES—Sir, Having lost in three years past about 20 Sheep, during the summer months, of a disorder that I am unacquainted with, and others in my neighborhood having been equally unfortunate, I am induced to ask, through the columns of your useful paper, for information. From what I can discover, they faulter a day or two, lay down, and after they are down all attempts to make them stand are in vain; they appear in much distress and have frequent convulsions, and generally die in a day or two. The disease attacks sheep that have been wintered, mostly, but I have lost some lambs at the age of two or three months. I likewise have a cow 5 years old that was taken bleeding at the nose, and somewhat distressed for breath. About the first of December I asked advice as to the cause, but could get no satisfactory information. She however got better soon afterwards and was supposed to be well, until the first of January when she was taken bleeding again and much distressed for breath. I called on several, some of whom have had much experience in the disorder called "Hornail." Some said one thing and some another, all agreed it was not 'hornail.' At this time she kept her mouth open to breathe. Eventually one person pronounced it 'hornail.' We bored her horns and filled them with vinegar, salt and pepper. The passage from the horn to the roots being wholly stopped this had no visible effect. Believing she would die soon without relief, we sawed her horns off—one did not bleed any, and was entirely hollow and dry, as we probed it to the centre of the head between the horns. From the other we took probably a pint of matter, then filled the horns as before, adding Spirits of Turpentine, Camphor, and Rum without any apparent benefit. I next obtained a large Syringe; with this I injected the same medicine up the nostrils and

into the horns: this had some visible effect.—After many applications I also smoked her with tar, old shoes, &c. with benefit. I also had a rowel put under her throat which probably did good. I am confident the cow did not lay down for four or five days and nights, and was in such distress as to keep her mouth constantly open to breathe; nor did she eat or drink in the time, with the exception of from three to eight potatoes per day. She is now (January 25th) apparently in a fair way to recover. I have been thus particular in describing the disorder and treatment that others may not be deceived in the disorder as I was, and that if any one can give me and others information with regard to the treatment of the 'Hornail' that they would do it in the columns of the Farmer. I think 'Hornail' proceeds from 'Tail sickness,' as on examination I found eight or ten inches of the tail without bone.

If you think the above or any part of it worthy a place in your useful paper, please insert it, and you will oblige a subscriber, and friend to agriculture.

WILLIAM BURNS.

Upper Gloucester, Jan'y 25, 1834.

From the Genesee Farmer.

SEEDING LAND WITH GRASS SEED.

I have been surprised to see men, calling themselves farmers, leaving their fields unseeded with grass seed after wheat. The evils resulting from this practice are so obvious, that I should suppose every farmer of observation would discover them. If we do not sow grass seeds upon our lands when we design to let them lie uncropped a year or two rely upon it, weeds will occupy the soil.

Every farmer knows that a crop of grain takes from the soil a portion of its fertility, and that with the best management, it is nearly impossible to restore its wasted strength from the barn yard alone. But he has discovered that with the aid of grasses, he may not only restore, but increase, the fertility of his land.

There are very few farmers in this country more successful than the Germans of Seneca county; and their uniform practice is, to sow eight to 12 pounds of clover seed on their wheat, and then about one bushel plaster, which is renewed every year. After mowing or plastering a year or two a heavy crop of clover turned into the soil, and wheat again sown, which frequently produces thirty to forty bushels per acre. I have known that country more than twenty years, and am confident that this mode of farming has increased the fertility of the soil—that their crops of wheat are heavier than when I first visited it. But this is not all. Many of them sell clover seed annually to the amount of two hundred dollars. Many suppose that land recovers its fertility by lying idle. I believe this to be a mistaken opinion; but suppose it is not, would it not be more to the interest of the farmer, that his fields should produce him two tons of hay per acre for a year or two, and then as heavy a crop of wheat as if they had received twenty loads of manure per acre? That they will do this, I can testify from my own experience. But, says the farmer, "clover seed is very expensive." It is true that it will cost about one dollar per acre; but if he receive in return ten times its cost in grass, and increased fertility of land, is he not the gainer?

I prefer sowing both timothy and clover. I sow per acre, one peck of timothy seed in autumn before harrowing in my wheat the last time, and six to eight pounds of clover seed only in the spring, and find that this abundant seeding gives me better grass for pasture or hay, and more of it; and the ground being completely covered, the crop suffers less from drouth. Light seeding is bad economy. If we sow lightly we shall gather lightly, and much of the ground being bare, the crop suffers severely from the influence of the sun.

It may be expected that I should say something of the different kinds of clover. I prefer the Pennsylvania, because it stands up better, will answer to sow thicker, and makes better hay. The large kind may be nearly equal as a manure, but it is not only more difficult to cut and cure, but when

cured cattle leave nearly all the coarse straw.
ONTARIO.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ALTERNATE HUSBANDRY.

Alternate husbandry is that system of farming which appropriates most or all of a farm to meadow, pasture and tillage, in succession. It is particularly adapted to light soils, where sand and loam predominate; and, where draining has been well attended to, is beneficially applied to all soils. Under the old system of dividing a farm permanently into "suitable divisions of plough, meadow and pasture land," the meadow and plough land were pretty sure to deteriorate. I have in my eye a farm of this description, of 150 acres, on which the owner, with a tolerable share of industry and prudence, was merely enabled to make "both ends of the year meet." The meadow became so unproductive as scarcely to yield a ton of hay per acre. The finer grasses had disappeared, because the soil could no longer afford them their specific food, and were replaced by a thin herbage of June or spear grass and other varieties. This was not owing to poverty of soil, but to causes which a little science would have taught him to remedy. The soil had become too compact and impervious to admit the due influence of heat, air and water upon it. The vegetable food remained inert in its bosom, for want of these agents to decompose and convey it to the plants. The plough land was exhausted by a succession of crops, which all the manure saved upon the homestead could not counterbalance. The pasture suffered least; for although the grass was diminished, and the mosses had taken pretty strong hold of the surface, the herbage was rich and nutritious. At length the farm passed into other hands, and a system of alternate husbandry was introduced. The grounds were drained, and some of the best parts brought into profitable culture; the old pastures and meadows were broken up, and the plough land put down to grass. The vegetable food in the old soil sustained a fine crop of grain; and the clover, with the aid of plaster, gave a most bountiful product. Not more than three tillage crops were taken, and these dissimilar, before the grass seeds were sown; and not more than three seasons in grass or pasture, before it was returned again to the plough. Under this system the farm rapidly improved. The meadows now gave two and three tons of hay; and the manure which the stock fed upon enabled the owner to enrich that portion which was under the plough; and the tillage ameliorated and fitted the ground for the coming crop of grass, while both contributed to improve the pasture. In ten or twelve years under this alternate system of husbandry, the old farm of uncle Zeph. has nearly trebled its products, and is said to yield a net profit of from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars a year. U.

Saratoga, Jan. 1834.

RECIPES IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

BAKED BEEFSTEAK PUDDING.—Make a batter of milk, two eggs, and flour, or which is much better, of potatoes boiled and rubbed through a colander. Lay a little of the batter at the bottom of the dish, have the beef cut in thin slices and divided in pieces three inches long and well fried in butter, and seasoned to your taste; place them in the dish, and pour the remainder of the batter over them, and bake in an oven.

BEEF CAKES.—Make fine some beef that is rare done, with a little fat bacon; season with pepper and salt, and otherwise as preferred; mix well and make into small cakes three inches long, and half as wide and thick, and fry them a light brown and serve with gravy.—[Northern Farmer.]

DRESSING MEATS.—Wash all meats before you dress; if for boiling, the color will be better for soaking; if for roasting, dry it. Boiling in a well flavored cloth, will improve much the appearance. The pot should be skimmed the moment it boils, otherwise the will have a foul appearance.

"The boiler and all utensils should be kept delicately clean; they will otherwise communicate a bad flavor to the meat.

"Meat should be boiled slow, or it will be hard; weigh the joint, and allow a quarter of an hour to each pound, and about twenty minutes over."

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES: Being one of those who believe that whatever tends to promote Agriculture, has a beneficial effect upon the whole community, I sometime since became a subscriber to your truly valuable paper. The paper thus far has fully met my expectation. It is just such an one as Maine needs, and should receive the support of every Farmer and Mechanic in the State. I know it will be hard to make the people believe this, and you may be under the necessity of laboring for nothing, comparatively speaking, for some years. But the time will come—must come—when Agricultural pursuit will be looked upon in its proper light—when it will not be considered a low calling or degrading for any man, however learned he may be, or however high in office he may have been, to follow the plough and till the soil. My object, however, in this communication, is not to discuss the importance of paying more attention to this subject,—I may, however, at some future time—but my object is simply to lay a proposition before you and your readers for consideration, hoping that it will be favorably received, and thereby be the means of diffusing much valuable information to the public, and of awakening the people to the importance of Agriculture.

My proposition is this—That each subscriber to the Maine Farmer should obtain one additional subscriber. This would give the paper a handsome support, and surely it could be easily accomplished. Where is the individual that could not, if he were to try, obtain one name?—That as a recompense for this, the proprietors of the Maine Farmers should offer *One Hundred Dollars*, as premiums, for the best practical dissertations on such subjects connected with Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, as might be thought best suited to the wants of the people of this State. The money to be appropriated something after the following plan:—

For the best practical Essay on the culture of wheat, stating the quality of the soil, quantity and kind of manure used, &c. \$20,00

Indian Corn, \$20,00

By this means the paper would be made very interesting and valuable, and the community at large benefitted.—What say you, Mr. Editor and Publishers, to this plan, and what say you, subscribers to the Maine Farmer—will you procure the additional name?

Yours,

"GO AHEAD."

For the Maine Farmer.

BLACK TONGUE.

MR. HOLMES: As it is fair to presume that you fully understand the nature of this complaint which is now so prevalent among cattle and horses, I wish to be informed whether this disease is not to the horse what the canker is to our species, and whether it does not arise from the acidity of the stomach or some similar cause—and whether this state of the stomach is not produced by something in the food or atmosphere? Will you be so kind as to inform your readers by what mode

of reasoning we can expect such articles as Verdigrise, Copperas, Blue Vitrol, Spirits of Turpentine, &c. to operate favorably in healing this disease? Is it not the very nature of those articles to produce this disease, if taken into the stomach or applied to the mouth? From what I know of their general proportions I am led to the conclusion that they tend rather to assist, than heal the disease.

I will subjoin a statement of the course I pursued with my horse, which was very severely attacked with this complaint, in order that others may avail themselves of the same simple, safe, and to me, efficacious remedy. For a week or ten days before my horse was attacked he was not from home or in the presence of any horse that had the disease; and I used as a preventive, tea and assafetida, equal parts, by daubing it on his nose and round his manger, but derived no benefit from it. If these articles are preventives when used separately, why are they not equally efficacious when combined? From this and many other circumstances, which have been related to me, I am led to doubt its being contagious. The first intimation I had of my horse's having the disease was his refusing to eat, and on examining his mouth I found all its symptoms powerfully developed. In fact, his whole tongue and mouth was almost entirely raw. Not feeling satisfied to follow, exactly, any of the recipes published, I determined to try a new one. Accordingly I procured about an equal quantity of hemlock bark & raspberry leaves and boiled them together until this liquor was very strong—then poured out about a pint and dissolved two ounces of alum in it. With this I washed his mouth thoroughly, with a small mop made for the purpose. I mixed in a bottle half pint of castor oil and half pint of honey and poured into him; continuing to apply the wash to his mouth 5 or 6 times a day. As the oil did not operate so powerful as I thought necessary, next day, not being able to procure castor oil, I used half a pint linseed oil and half a pint honey as before, which had the desired effect and produced regularity in his discharges, which had before been obstructed. The wash for the mouth being of a hardening and cleansing nature, it removed the saliva and enabled him to eat the hay very moderately, until his mouth again filled with saliva. I was always careful to use the wash immediately before offering him drink, and after the first day he drank as well as usual. Many in this vicinity who have pursued the course recommended in the papers complain, that for 6 or 8 days their horses are unable to eat or drink—that they swell very much at the mouth, and become very poor. Although mine was about as bad a case as I have heard of, yet, I could perceive no swelling at the mouth, and in 3 days he could eat considerably well, and in five days as well as usual; and I can see but very little if any alteration in his appearance. I do not mean to say that my horse was entirely well in five days, but his mouth and throat were so far healed as to enable him to eat with apparent ease in that time. I did not keep my horse con-

fined to the stable, but frequently led him into the open air, & in warm days fastened him out of doors, using care in covering him up well that he should not take cold. I frequently sprinkled him in his stall, and as soon as he was recovered, I whitewashed the stall in every part with lime. This removed entirely the offensive smell and made it clean and wholesome.

As this complaint is now so very prevalent, I think it the duty of every person who use any remedy not yet published to make it known, that others may enjoy the benefit of it.

EXPERIMENT.

GOOD NEWS. "GO AHEAD."—Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

DR. HOLMES:

SIR, The farmers of Penobscot are not "all asleep," although they have not made so much exertion as they might to make known the existence of their Agricultural Society.

An Act of incorporation passed the Legislature last winter, under which an Agricultural Society was duly organized last summer. If I can obtain a copy of the act of incorporation, By-Laws and list of officers, I will send it by next mail.—[We have received the act alluded to and insert it below.]

The number of members belonging to the Society I am not able to state, but it is very respectable considering the time since its organization, and is constantly increasing. The annual meeting is in March, when a new election of officers will take place and an assessment will be laid to raise a fund in order to avail ourselves of the gift of the State.

The farmers in this County are doing much—very much, by way of improvement in Agriculture and Horticulture. And by the way, Sir, they are doing wonders in the promotion of the Temperance reformation in this part of the County. Farms, which a few years ago was going to decay—fences down and buildings out of repair, are now in a neat and tidy condition, and all in consequence of the occupants joining the Temperance Society. More hereafter.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

AN ACT to Incorporate the Penobscot Agricultural Society.

SECTION 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That Ebenezer Higgins, Frederick Butman, William Eddy, Mark Fisher, Seba French, Jos. Kelsey, Daniel Chase, Winthrop Chapman, Charles Butters, Ebenezer Lambert, Salmon Holmes, Jonathan Farrar, Daniel Wilkins, Wm. R. Lowney, and Reuben Bartlett, with their associates, successors and assigns, be, and they hereby are incorporated into a Company by the name of the PENOBSCOT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the purpose of mutual improvement in Agricultural and the Mechanic arts, and of a more general diffusion of information upon subjects connected with those pursuits. And said Corporation shall have power by the name aforesaid, to sue and defend suits at law; have and use a common seal; make By-laws and regulations for the management of their affairs, not repugnant to the laws of this State; take and hold any estates, real and personal, the annual income of which shall not exceed three thousand dollars, to be used exclusively for the promotion and improvement of Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Mechan-

ic Arts, and sell or lease the same at their discretion; and use and exercise all the powers, which are enjoyed by other Agricultural Societies in this State, and may assess upon its respective members a yearly tax not exceeding three dollars each, and enforce the same by provisions made in the By-laws.

SECTION 2d. Be it further enacted, That any three of the persons above named, may call the first meeting of the Corporation, by publishing the time and place thereof fourteen days previously in the Eastern Republican a newspaper printed at Bangor.

In the House of Representatives, Feb'y 27, 1833.
This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.

In Senate, February 28, 1833.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be engrossed.

FRANCIS O. J. SMITH, President.

Approved, February 23, 1833.

SAMUEL E. SMITH.

Secretary of State's Office, Augusta, April 5, 1833.

I hereby certify that the foregoing, is a true Copy of the original deposited in this Office.

R. G. GREEN, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to the above act, the persons above named as members of said Society are hereby notified that the first meeting of said Society will be held at the School House, in Levant village, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purposes in said act specified.

Signed JOSEPH KELSEY,
SEBA FRENCH,
EBENEZER HIGGINS.

AGREEABLE to the foregoing notice, the Penobscot Agricultural Society, met at the time and place before specified, and made choice of the following persons to serve as officers the ensuing year, viz:

SEBA FRENCH, Esq. of Dexter, President.

Col. Daniel Chase, Sebec, }
Winthrop Chapman, Exeter, } Vice
Mark Fisher, Levant, } Presidents

Henry Dutton, Levant, Secretary.

Isaac Case, Levant, Treasurer.

Ebenezer Higgins, Exeter, Collector.

James Tilton, Levant, }
Bradbury Robinson, Corinth, } Trustees.
Mark Fisher, Levant, }

The following code of By-laws were unanimously adopted for the permanent government of said Society.

ARTICLE 1. The Society shall meet annually on the first Wednesday in March, at ten o'clock, A. M. and quarterly on the last Tuesday's of June, September and December; at one o'clock P. M. at such place as they shall appoint. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum, (after the present meeting,) to transact business, but a less number may adjourn a meeting from time to time.

ARTICLE 2. Any person who may be proposed to the Trustees, and approved by them, and to whose admission the members agree by vote, may become a member of this Society, by subscribing the by-laws.

ART. 3. Any person who may pay into the Treasurer, at any time, the sum of ten dollars, shall be considered a member for life, and be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the Society, and not be liable to pay assessments.

ART. 4. The Society shall have power to raise such sum as they think proper, by equal assessments, on such members as have signed the by-laws, (life members excepted,) which sum shall not exceed one dollar and fifty cents, on any member per year.

ART. 5. The Officers of this Society, shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Collector, Agent and Librarian, three or more Trustees, a Committee on Tools, Implements of Husbandry and Manufactures; a Committee of three on Stock, and a Committee of three on Crops, and valuable Trees, Shrubs and Plants; which committees are to be denominated the three Standing Committees. All the above mentioned Officers to be chosen by ballot, hereafter, at the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The President, and in his absence, the Vice President, shall preserve order in the meetings, state questions, declare votes, and upon application of the Trustees, shall call special meetings of the Society, appoint the time and place, and give due notice thereof to the recording Secretary.

ART. 7. The Corresponding Secretary, shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, according to the direction of the Trustees, and render such returns to the Secretary of State, as the law requires.

ART. 8. The Recording Secretary, shall keep a fair and faithful record, of the transactions of the Society, and present the same at every meeting, for the inspection of the members. Twelve days prior to every meeting, he shall cause a notice thereof, stating the time, place and object, to be published in two papers in the county; and notify persons of their admittance, by vote of the Society.

ART. 9. The Treasurer shall make a faithful entry, of all the monies of the Society, from what source they accrued, answer the orders of the Trustees, keep a regular account of all his receipts and disbursements, and present the same at every annual meeting for examination, and shall render such returns to the Secretary of State as the law requires.

ART. 10. The Collector shall collect all monies due the Society and pay the same over to the Treasurer, and shall receive for his services such a per cent on the amount collected, as the Society shall by vote allow.

ART. 11. The Trustees shall superintend and direct the concerns of the Society from one meeting to another, propose improved methods of managing the agricultural interests—publish such communications, direct the three Standing Committees what sum may be appropriated for premiums, and offer premiums on such subjects as the Committees may recommend, draw orders on the Treasurer, audit his accounts, and at each of the stated meetings make a report of their proceedings, and such other communications as they may think tend to promote the objects of the Society.

ART. 12. The three Standing Committees shall apportion such sums as the Trustees may direct to be offered in premiums, on such objects, in any way encouraging any of the branches or departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, or manufactures, as they at their discretion think best, and report a list of the same to the Trustees. They shall determine the manner in which premiums shall be awarded and appoint the necessary committees to carry the same into effect.

ART. 13. The Agent shall purchase such articles as he may be directed by a vote of the Society, or the Trustees, and dispose of them under the direction of the Trustees, for and on account of the Society.

ART. 14. The Librarian shall take charge of the Books of the Society, and keep a correct list of the same. He may loan them to any member of the Society, who shall not be permitted to retain any book more than eight weeks under a penalty of five cents per week, for every week he may retain any book more

than that time; and no member shall be permitted to have more than one volume at the same time.

ART. 15. In the event of death, incapacity, resignation or removal out of the County of either of the Secretaries, Treasurer, Collector, Librarian or Agent, the Trustees shall take charge of the Books, Papers, and property pertaining to the office thus vacated, and shall deliver the same to such member as they shall appoint to fill the office till the next stated meeting, when a new choice shall be made.

ART. 16. At any meeting of the Society, such committees may be appointed, as shall be judged expedient.

ART. 17. In the event of the failure of any annual meeting of the Society, the last Trustees are authorized to call a meeting of the Society, at such time and place, and in such manner, as they may think best.

ART. 18. Any person may withdraw from this Society, after delivering all property in his possession, belonging to the Society, to the Trustees, and paying all arrearages due the Society, by giving notice thereof to the Secretary.

ART. 19. A Cattle Show, Exhibition, and Fair, shall be held on the second Wednesday in October, in each year, commencing in 1834, under such regulations as the Trustees may order.

ART. 20. The Treasurer shall give a bond with sufficient sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars; and the Collector shall give a bond with sureties in the sum of five hundred dollars; to the Trustees of the Society, to account for all monies by them received.

ART. 21. The foregoing Laws and Regulations may be altered at either of the stated meetings of the Society, (provided the motion so to amend is made at a previous meeting,) by concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

All other questions shall be decided by a vote of the majority.

Per order, HENRY DUTTON, Secretary.
Levant, June 29th, 1833.

From the Farmer and Mechanic.

GO THE RIGHT WAY TO WORK BROTHER FARMERS.

I am sorry there is so much need of the admonitions I am about to give. Depend upon it you do not 'work it right,' or you would make your farms just twice as valuable as they are now. Many of you farm too much. You will find it more profitable to farm twenty acres well, than forty by halves. The last season, I made my ground produce at the rate of one hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Is this not much better than a common crop of thirty or forty bushels? You will certainly say it is, and with the same breath ask how I manage to make it produce so plentifully? My land being much infested with ground mice or moles, and overrun with grubs and other vermin, I put on early in the month of March, about seven bushels of salt to the acre, which thoroughly destroys all kinds of vermin, being an excellent strong manure, and ploughed and worked the ground over and over until it became completely mellow; I then had every corn hill filled with manure and after dropping my corn (which had previously been soaked in warm water,) I scattered a pint of lime over every hill, and then covered the whole with a little mellow earth. In about a week the corn began to come plentifully, after which I nursed it with the plough and hoe, every other week for eight weeks, at which time it was as high as my head, and not a spire of it was destroyed either by the frost, grubs, or birds. My other things I manured and nursed equally well, and I have been paid for all my extra care and trouble,—I raised more than twice as much per acre as any of my neighbors, and did it in much less time. I mean I got all my harvesting done two or three weeks before any others. This is accomplished in a great measure by redeeming time; rising between three and four o'clock in the morning, then if the day be sultry

and hot, lie from twelve to three and rest, I then feel refreshed and able to work until dark. 'This I call working it right,' whereas if I lay in bed until the sun be up and shame me, haunt the tavern at night to drink too much whiskey, but half manure, half plough, half plant, half nurse, half harvest, and do every thing by halves, I surely should not 'work it right' nor get half a crop.

I shall now conclude by giving you for further consideration, a few excellent observations, from a wiser head, perhaps, than my own, and hope every other brother farmer will do likewise.

I often say to myself, what a pity it is that our farmers do not work it right. Ten loads of good manure at least, is lost in a season, by this slovenly practice—and for what? For nothing indeed but to ruin his farm.

So, when I see cattle in the fall and early in the spring, rambling in a meadow or mowing field pounding the soil and breaking the grass roots, I say to myself, this man does not work it right.

So, when I see a barn yard with a drain to it I say this man does not work it right, for how easy it is to make a yard hollow or lowest in the middle, to receive the moisture of the yard, which mixed with any kind of earth or putrid straw, is excellent manure; yet how much do not our farmers lose by neglecting these things; in fact they do not work it right.

When I see a farmer after going to a retailer's store, with a bottle or jug, or lounging about a tavern, or wrangling about politics or quarrelling with, and defaming his neighbor's good name, I am certain such a man does not work it right.

AN OLD FARMER.

SUMMARY.

GRAND CONVENTION OF EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS. Friday, Feb'y 28th, we understand has been agreed upon as the day for the meeting of the Editors and Publishers of the State of Maine. We hope every one interested in such a meeting will make it a point of duty to attend. It is certainly desirable that there should be an understanding among the brethren of the quill and the type relative to their general good, and that a uniformity of customs should be established in regard to the mode of conducting business of this kind. Besides, it will be curious to see the *antipodes*—the *opposites* and the *extremes* all in one room together.

LATE FROM SPAIN. By the way of Havanna we have Madrid accounts to 6th December, nearly THREE WEEKS later than those received by the way of Havre and Liverpool. Their tenor is more favorable to the cause of the Queen.

We copy from the Journal of Commerce, extracts from the Havanna papers of the 16th ult.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF WAR.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—I have to inform you that the troops under my command continued to advance towards Vittoria on the morning of the 20th. On arriving at the foot of the mount Pennascrado the posts of the enemy that covered this position and the village of the same name, were reinstated. The position that commanded the road was defended by 1500 rebels. The reiterated and constant efforts of our avant-guards at length succeeded in obtaining possession. A great number of guns, a quantity of baggage, and 150 prisoners were taken.

The enemy after this signal defeat were pursued towards the neck of Vittoria, where some of them succeeded in making their own retreat, and took possession of some points very difficult of access.

The road to Vittoria has been perfectly free; our troops entered it on the 20th at 10 o'clock in the evening.

As soon as Vittoria shall have surrendered—the consequence of which will be the surrender of Bilbao likewise. I am inclined to believe that the rebellion will be extinguished in the whole province in a very short space of time.

PEDRO SANSFIELD.

To the Secretary of State and of War.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—The following dispatch was forwarded by General Sarsfield from Bilbao on the 25th Nov. to the government at Madrid.

From Vittoria to this place, nothing new has

occurred. The enemy has not held its ground at any of the points which it occupied on the road from Durango, and the three battalions of rebel troops called Bilboans, which, with the revolutionary Junta of Vittoria were quartered in this town, evacuated it on the night of the 24th, the former taking the road leading to Orduna, and the latter going towards Villarcayo and the places in that vicinity.

Accompanying this despatch is a copy of the Amnesty which I have offered to these misguided Biscayans who still have arms in their hands, and I hope it will produce the same favorable result which I announced to your Excellency as having taken place on the publication of my former decree of Amnesty at Vittoria in favor of the Alavese, and that with the approaching termination of the rebellion in these two provinces, a total end will be put to that of Guipuzcoa and Navarre, to which object I shall direct my efforts as soon as the authorities of this place are re established, and a corps organized, composed of faithful and decided patriots, the formation of which is already begun, under the direction of the Corregidor President of the deputation of Biscay.

According to information which I have received from General Castagnon at St. Sebastian, it appears that the faction of Tolosa is completely broken up, the greater part of those who composed it having returned to their homes, where they have delivered up their arms to the respective authorities.

The excellent spirit of the troops under my command continues unabated, and that of the inhabitants of this town is equally satisfactory. Every thing in short, announces the speedy pacification of this Province, and consequently the triumph of our sacred cause in the other insurgent districts.

MADRID, Nov. 29. The Captain General of Aragon, under the date of 26th inst. gives notice that he has captured the Ex Brigadier Tena, together with his second, D. Roque Leon, and five other individuals of his faction, who have expiated their crimes with their lives, except Tena, who has been sent to Saragossa, that greater publicity may attend the condign punishment he is to suffer, and that it may serve as a warning to the incautious.

MADRID, Nov. 27. Don Miguel made every effort to prevent Don Carlos from embarking for the Papal States. He desired to have him acknowledged as King of Spain. The Queen Regent judging from this the disposition of Don Miguel to create fresh disturbances in Spain, has ordered all intercourse with him to be stopped.

The Queen in concert with the English Government, has taken the resolution to put an end, as far as it is in her power, to the civil war in Portugal, and to interfere between the belligerent parties to conciliate interest, and to maintain the peace of Europe.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Feb. 6. SENATE. Leave to withdraw on petition of inhabitants of Fryeburg.

Resolve in favor of Stephen Emerson read once.

Bill to incorporate the East Machias and Machias Port Bridge, having been recommitted was again reported—and laid on the table.

Bill to incorporate Brunswick Company, passed to be enacted.

HOUSE. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Lothrop of Leeds, from and after Monday next, for four days.

Passed to be enacted—Bills to incorporate the city of Bangor, George's Insurance company, Brunswick Company, town of Barnard, and to authorize certain persons to build a bridge across the Kenduskeag Stream in Bangor.

Finally passed—Resolve respecting the building of a jail in York County.

On motion of Mr Jewett of Portland, the committee on Finance was instructed to apportion to the several towns and plantations the sum of fifty thousand four hundred and ten dollars and eighty eight cents, as a tax for the current political year.

Bill to exempt certain implements of husbandry from attachment and execution and distress for taxes, was read a third time and laid on the table and Wednesday next at 11 o'clock assigned for further consideration.

Friday, Feb. 7. SENATE. Bills to incorporate Cumberland Marine Railway, George's Insurance company, town of Cambridge, city of Bangor, town of Barnard, to increase capital stock of Calais Bank, of Union bank, respecting anchoring vessels at Monhegan, additional relating to Damariscotta canal, to authorize bridge across Kenduskeag, severally passed to be enacted.

Resolves providing for printing and distribution of blank returns of votes, for erection of gun house in Belfast, respecting building jail in county of York passed finally.

HOUSE. Report granting leave to withdraw on the petition of inhabitants of North Yarmouth, was recommitted, on motion of Mr Buxton of N. Yarmouth.

On motion of Mr Webster of Belfast, the Waldo delegation was appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of altering the time of holding the S. J. Court in Waldo County.

Passed to be enacted—Bill additional respecting Winthrop Bank.

The order introduced by Mr Robinson of Hallowell, directing an investigation into certain matters connected with the conduct of the Warden of the State Prison was, on motion of Mr Jewett of Portland, after considerable debate, taken up. Yeas 119—Nays 46.

Mr Jewett moved that the order be indefinitely postponed. Yeas 113—Nays 46.

Saturday, Feb. 8. SENATE. Order of notice was granted on petition of Enoch Craig Jr. and others—leave to withdraw on petition of inhabitants of Bingham, and Charles Baker and others.

Mr Manning from the committee to which was referred on order of Jan. 10th to consider the constitutionality of further appropriation by the State to support the Medical School of Maine, reported that such appropriation is constitutional—accepted.

Mr Pierce from the committee on Literature and Literary Institutions, reported Resolve for the benefit of Maine Wesleyan Seminary—read once, and Tuesday assigned.

HOUSE. Bill to incorporate Bowman's Point Horse Ferry Company, was read a third time, and on motion of Mr Vose of Augusta, the further consideration postponed to Tuesday next.

Order from the Senate providing for the appointment of an Agent to ascertain the amount of property at the Medical School in Brunswick belonging to the State. Mr Bronson of Anson, asked the reasons. Mr Lake of Bucksport replied that the information was desirable for the purpose of ascertaining whether any further appropriation ought to be made for that institution. On motion of Mr Bronson, the order was laid on the table, in order that members might have an opportunity of determining whether the measure was necessary.

Monday, Feb. 10. SENATE. Act to incorporate the Portland mining and railway company; resolve in favor of Samuel Holden; to annex part of Williams College grant to Houlton; to incorporate Portland and Cape Elizabeth coal company; providing for the purchase and distribution of Greenleaf's reports; to incorporate the Manufacturer's Savings Bank; to incorporate the Penobscot bridge; passed to be enacted.

On motion of Mr Rogers, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising and altering the law regulating the selection, empannelling and service of jurors.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr Jewett of Portland, Messrs Jewett of Portland, Hastings of Robbinston, Tuttle of Canaan, Jarvis of Ellsworth, Vose of Augusta, Chase of Frankfort, Hyde of Bath, Hammond of Eliot, and Smart of Plymouth, with such as the Senate may join, were appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of ascertaining the number of blind persons in the State, of 21 years of age and under; and also to consider the expediency of making an appropriation for their education.

Tuesday, Feb. 11. SENATE. Order from the House directing the Secretary of State to transmit forthwith to the town Clerks of the several towns in York County copies of the Resolve relating to the building of a Jail in said County, was read and passed in concurrence.

Messrs. Knowlton, Tobin, and Groton, were joined to the Joint Committee to inquire into the

expediency of repealing so much of the Act establishing the Medical School as gives said School \$1000 per annum during the pleasure of the Legislature.

Messrs Emmons and Manning were joined to the Joint Committee to inquire into the expediency of ascertaining the number of Blind persons within the State of thirty years and under, and to inquire into the expediency of making and appropriation for their education.

On motion of Mr Smith, *Ordered*, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that hay compressed for shipping, shall be inspected.

House. Orders from the Senate, relating to altering the law relative to the selection of Jurors; relating to the Deaf and Dumb, passed in concurrence.

On motion of Mr Hammond of Elliot, *Ordered*; That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit forthwith to the town clerks of the several towns in York County, copies of the Resolve relating to the building of a Jail in the County of York.

Finally Passed—Resolves in favor of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians; in favor of the town of Newburg; in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians, in favor of Willard Snell.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on Tuesday, the Vice President communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 22 ult. (Mr. Shepley's) presenting in detail a statement of the American and foreign tonnage employed in the trade between the United States and the British and foreign W. I. ports, and the British N. American Colonies, to the year ending in September 1833; together with the value of the exports from the United States to those ports. After a discussion of some length, in which Messrs. Sprague, Shepley, Knight, and Silsbee participated, the report was referred to the committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on Manufactures, to which had been referred the memorial of certain importers of Hardware of the city of New York, reported a bill to modify the duties on imported Hardware; which was ordered to a second reading.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the official orders of his department relative to the removal of the public deposits, &c.

Mr. Forsyth resumed his observations in favor of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the removal of the deposits.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Chilton's resolution touching the extension of the pension law, was again taken up, when Mr. Denny spoke in favor of it till the expiration of the usual hour.

The Deposit Question being resumed, Mr. Huntington concluded his speech in favor of the restoration of the Deposites, as proposed by the motion of Mr. McDuffee. Four gentlemen at once endeavored to obtain the floor, (Mr. Gorham, Mr. Vanderpool, Mr. Wise, and Mr. Archer,) when it was given by the chair to Mr. Archer. The House then adjourned.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, Mr. Tipton, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to enable the people of Arkansas Territory to form a Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union. The bill was read twice, and referred to the Select Committee upon a similar bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union.—Thus it will be seen that we are to have two new States admitted into the Union.

Mr Wilkins presented a memorial from Pittsburgh, Penn. signed by a large number of his friends and neighbors, against the removal of the deposits. Mr. W. took occasion to say

that the signers were laboring under a mistake, in attributing the existing distress to the removal of the Deposites; but, said he, such mistakes were very natural to occur, when gentlemen assembled at a tavern to decide on great constitutional questions! The resolution was laid on the table, on motion of Mr Webster, who stated that he should reply to the remarks of Mr Wilkins, on Thursday.

On motion of Mr Webster, the bill reported by the Committee on Finance, to enable an enterprising individual in Georgia to import a quantity of iron free of duty, for the purpose of making an experiment in the construction of an iron steam-boat, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Deposit question was resumed, when Mr Sprague addressed the Senate until half past three o'clock, against the removal. When he had concluded his speech, Mr Grundy obtained the floor, and moved an adjournment.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. White reported a bill to regulate the value of certain foreign silver coin in the United States. Read twice and committed.

Mr Archer, of Virginia, addressed the House till the hour of adjournment against the removal of the Deposites. He was to conclude his marks on Thursday.

Mr Hawes submitted the following resolutions:—Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to enquire into the expediency of erecting a public Armory on the waters of Green River, in the State of Kentucky.—Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Military Institution at West Point, in the State of New York.

A division of the question on the resolution being required by Mr Ward, of New York, the question was taken on the first, and agreed to without opposition.

The question then occurring on the latter, viz:—Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Military Institution at West Point, in the State of New York.

Mr Brown, of N. York, moved to lay it upon the table.

On this motion Mr Bouldin demanded the Yeas and Nays. They were taken accordingly, and resulted as follows:—Yeas 85; Noes 102.

So the House refused to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr Lytle offered as an amendment a resolution proposing, in substance, that no candidate be hereafter admitted into the school unless he proved under oath that his parents were too poor to afford to educate him.

This amendment, being in the nature of a substitute, was declared by the Chairman to not be in order.

Mr Hubbard moved to amend the resolution by submitting for the committee on Military Affairs, a Select Committee, to consist of one member from each State in the Union.

Mr Speight supported the resolution, not so much from opposition to the Military Academy, as hoping that it might lead to inquiry into the truth of the allegation of abuses which were said to exist in the Institution.

Mr Brown offered the following as an amendment to the amendment:

Strike out all that follows after the word inquire, and insert as follows:—"What new enactments of legislative provisions (if any) are necessary for the improvement or better government of the Military Academy at West Point."

The Chair pronounced it not to be in order pending the motion of Mr Hubbard.

Mr Miller, Pa., moved to postpone the en-

tire subject until Tuesday next. But the motion was negatived.

Mr Hawes accepted Mr. Hubbard's amendment as a modification of his motion.

Mr Mann, of New York, obtained the floor, when, the hour having expired, the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr Polk now asked the consent of the House to take up the Appropriation Bill; but the House refused. Ayes 102, Noes 66—(not two thirds, which are requisite to change the order of business.)

The House then passed to the Order of the day, being the motion on the subject of the Deposites, when, Mr Archer addressed the House for a short time, but, being indisposed, yielded to a motion of Mr Grennell for an adjournment—and the House, thereupon, adjourned.

SENATE—Thursday—But little business was transacted in the Senate to day. Mr Grundy commenced his speech upon the deposit question but before he concluded the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, after transacting some considerable business of but little importance the order of the day, the deposit question came up.

Mr Wayne stated that he had received from Mr Archer, (who had the floor from yesterday,) a communication stating, that he was too unwell to proceed in his speech to-day.

Mr Polk now asked the consent of the House to take up the Appropriation Bill. Objections were made, but the rule having been suspended, the House determined to take up the bill.

And the question being on agreeing to the Report of the Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

Mr Wilde demanded that the question should be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr Speight moved for a call of the House—but it was negatived.

The question had been loudly demanded; and several motions for adjournment had been made and negatived; when at past 4 o'clock, the question was taken on concurring in the report of the Committee of Conference, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas 88, Nays 108.

So the House refused to concur.

Mr Wilde now moved that the House recede from its disagreement.

The Chair pronounced this motion out of order, as the House had expressly refused to recede.

The House, thereupon, on motion of Mr. Beardsley, adjourned.

JAMES ROBERTS,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

TENDERS his professional services to the good people of Winthrop and vicinity, and informs them that he has taken a shop in the village where he will be happy to shave them in the nicest manner, or *tonsozize* their heads *a la mode*.

He also Hones and Straps razors for those who can't afford to be shaved in style, and will put upon them such a keen edge that they will operate to perfection, though used by the most bungling hand.

Winthrop, Feb'y 14, 1834.

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Tuesday of February, A. D. 1834.

NOAH CURRIER, Administrator with the will annexed of the goods and estate of CHARLES HARRIS, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the second Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.
Feb'y 14, 1834.

POETRY.

From *Blackwood's Magazine*.

TIME'S CHANGES.

I saw her once—so freshly fair
That, like a blossom just unfolding,
She opened to life's cloudless air,
And nature joy'd to see it moulding.
Her smile, it haunts my memory yet,
Her cheek's fine hue divinely glowing,
Her rose bud mouth, her eyes of jet,
Around on all their lights bestowing;
Oh! who could look on such a form,
So nobly free, so softly tender,
And darkly dream that earthly storm
Should dim such sweet, delicious splendor?
For in her mien, and in her face,
And in her young step's fairy lightness,
Naught could the raptur'd gazer trace,
But beauty's glow and pleasure's brightness.

I saw her twice—an altered charm—
But still of magic riches, rarest,
Than girlhood's talisman less warm,
Though yet of earthly sights the fairest;
Upon her breast she held a child,
The very image of its mother,
Which ever to her smiling smiled;
They seem'd to live but on each other.
But matron lurking, cares or wo,
Her thoughtless, sinless youth had banish'd,
And from her cheek the roseate glow
Of girlhood's balmy morn had vanish'd;
Within her eyes, upon her brow
Lay something softer, fonder, deeper,
As if in dreams, some vision'd wo,
Had broke the Elysium of the sleeper.

I saw her thrice—Fate's dark decree
In widow's garments had arrayed her,
And beautiful she seem'd to be,
As even my reveries portrayed her;
The glow, the glance had passed away,
The sunshine and the sparkling glitter,
Still, though I noted pale decay,
The retrospect was scarcely bitter.
For in their place a calmness dwelt,
Serene, subduing, soothing, holy;
In feeling which the bosom felt
That every louder mirth is folly;
A pensiveness which is not grief,
A stillness, as of sun-set streaming,
A fairy glow on flower and leaf,
Till earth looks like a landscape dreaming.

A last time—and unmoved she lay
Beyond life's dim, uncertain river,
A glorious mold of fading clay,
From whence the spark had fled forever.
I gazed—my breast was like to burst;
And as I thought of years departed,
The years wherein I saw her first,
When she, a girl, was lightsome hearted;
And when I mused on later days,
As moved she in her matron's duty,
A happy mother in the blaze
Of ripen'd hope and sunny beauty;
I felt the child—I turned aside,
Black Desolation's cloud came o'er me,
And Being seem'd a troubled tide,
Whose wreck in Darkness swam before me.

MISCELLANY.

From *Parley's Magazine*.

THE LITTLE WOOL MERCHANT.

In a remote part of Ireland, there lived an honest, but poor farmer, who had three sons, and as many daughters. The youngest of the sons was named Nicholas. He was small in stature, and talked very little, but he had a great deal of good sense and observation. When he was very young he began to think it was his duty to go away and earn his living. One day he went into the store to do an errand, and he heard some wool traders speaking of a very beautiful kind of wool from which they made a great deal of money.

Nicholas listened to the conversation, attentively and wished very much he had some money to buy some wool. He was scarcely twelve years of age when he asked his father's permission to go from home, and earn his own living. His father knowing Nicholas to be an honest and industrious boy, gave him his consent. Dressed in a suit of coarse, strong clothes, and with a pair of wooden shoes, and a knotty cane to defend himself with, he set out with no other provisions than a small cheese and a loaf of bread. Having heard of a very rich man, called the Baron of Baltimore who was noted for his kindness, he repaired to his house.

The boy seemed so frank and industrious that

the baron was very much pleased with him and trusted him with a hundred crown. Nicholas made his purchases with great discretion, and taking the wool back, he sold it for nearly double the money he had given for it. This success gave him new courage and he resolved to travel back and buy some more; but first he resolved to visit his friend, the baron, and give him his money. The baron was so much charmed with the way in which the money had been managed and the prompt payment of the debt, that he insisted on making a present of it to the boy. But no, he would not accept it.

After bidding the baron farewell, he again set out on his journey. The anxiety of Nicholas to pay his debts, soon made the people willing to trust him. This honest industry soon gained friends, and far and near the people told the story of the enterprising wool merchant. At last, Nicholas came to such a pitch of popularity, that he was obliged to buy horses and wagons to transport his goods from one place to another.

In the midst of his prosperity, however, he did not forget the improvement of his mind. He set apart some time for business to be devoted to his studies. He hired the best masters in reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, and bought many books, such as voyages and travels. In three years our little adventurer had acquired more money than his father had seen in his whole life;—and he naturally became very anxious to go home and tell his parents his good luck. He had neither heard from them, nor they from him since he had left them.

It was a joyful day for Nichols when he came within sight of his native town. He left his horses, wagons, and domestics, at an inn and repaired to his father's house. He opened the kitchen door just as the family were sitting down to supper. One of his brothers remembering him exclaimed, "It is my brother! It is my brother!" "Yes, yes," exclaimed one of his sisters, "it is our Nicholas!" "What have you been doing all this time?" asked his father not a little displeased at his shabby appearance. Nicholas replied, "when I have distributed my presents I will tell you my story."

So saying he gave his father a purse containing a hundred pieces of gold; to his mother he gave one containing fifty pieces, and to each of his brothers one containing twenty five pieces. The old man turned pale at the sight of so much money, and he cried out, "O Nicholas! is it possible you have turned a robber?" "Oh! no my dear father when you have heard my story, I think you will not be ashamed to own me as a son."

When he had finished his story, his brothers cried, "Ah ha! then you are the little wool merchant we have heard so much about." Indeed it seemed but a dream to the family, till his horses wagons and letters were produced. When at the end of a fortnight he told them he must go, they said it seemed as if he had not been there a single day. Before he was thirty years of age, he gave up his trade to one of his brothers, and purchasing a farm, he lived the remainder of his days in industry and usefulness.

Very complete arrangements have been made within the past year to establish a new Cattle Market, in Cambridge, Ms. on the spot where formerly stood the old 'Davenport Tavern,' well known to all who have driven cattle to Brighton for the last fifty years. Very spacious yards have been laid out, and extensive buildings erected. The new Market will meet, we think, the wishes of the drovers and butchers, who have loudly complained of the inconvenience attending the present state of things.

Brattleboro' Inquirer.

Alarming. The Dedham Lyceum announces that they will discuss next week, the question—"Whether a man has a right to remain single."—Truly we are in the midst of a Revolution. Rise bachelors, rise.

"O. P. Q." thus describes the condition of the French Government: "A band of misguided men surround the throne—swear that black is white—declare that the march of the Government is

popular—represent the republicans as a "handful of factious men"; and counsel the head of the State to persevere in both his foreign & domestic system."

PROSPECTUS

OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE

KNICKERBOCKER,

OR

New-York Monthly Magazine,

EDITED BY TIMOTHY FLINT.

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Permanent arrangements having been made with Mr. FLINT, a gentleman whose literary reputation is well known in every part of the United States, particularly to the people of the West, as the Editor of the *Western Monthly Review*, as well as author of several of the *Standard Works of American Literature*, the publishers of the Knickerbocker now present him to their friends and patrons as the Editor of their Magazine, the columns of which will be filled with the results of his pen, as well as regular Contributions from other distinguished American Writers.

Paulding, Bryant, S. L. Knapp, Timothy Flint, James Hall, Dunlap, John Neal, Theo. S. Fay, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, The Author of 'A Year in Spain,' The Author of 'The King's Secret,' The author of 'Westward Ho!' The Author of 'Sayings and Doings,' The Author of 'Marten Faber,' The Author of 'The Orcanian Tales,' The Author of 'The Comic Annual,' The Author of 'Rosine Laval,' The Author of 'Oran, the Outcast,' The Author of 'Fashionable Satires,' The Author of 'Legends of the West,' The Author of 'the N. Y. Gazetteer.'

And many other Authors and Writers are known to have contributed to the past volumes, and for the future we hope to present to our Patrons an article or articles from each of the foregoing, as well as from the pens of

Halleck, Perceval, Channing, Cooper, Francis Herbert, Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leshe, Pierpont, Sprague, Willis G. Clark.

And from others whose occasional Writing, although popular, have not hitherto been so favorably known to the Public, yet whose talents deserve a place in such a work as the *Knickerbocker*. Add to this the Mechanical Department in its improved state, and the *KNICKERBOCKER* will rival any Foreign Magazine.

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THE subscriber now offers to the public his new improved *LEATHER CUTTER*, invented for the purpose of enabling Tanners, Saddlers, Shoemakers, &c. to split leather for all purposes and into all thicknesses as they may desire. It is simple in its construction, cheap in its cost, and admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is intended. The subscriber has received Letters Patent for the said Cutter securing to him "the right and liberty of making, constructing, using and vending to others to be used, the said Cutter for the term of fourteen years from the twenty ninth day of June, A. D. 1833;" and he therefore calls upon all who may have occasion to use said Machine, to call and examine it for themselves; and he feels assured that they will not hesitate to purchase, as the said Machine will save much time, and also leather.

JOSEPH S. BISHOP.

January 30, 1833.